

For the Telegraph.

Brother Murray:
I wish to have the following query answered in your very useful paper:

When a member of a church turns from his righteousness and commits iniquity, becomes an infidel in sentiment, is it the duty of the pastor of the church to which he belongs, personally to warn him of his wickedness, and strive as much as in him lies to reclaim the brother and bring him back to his former faith in Christ, before he is excluded from the church?

An Inquirer after Truth.

The foregoing comes to hand at a time when our columns are nearly full. The case however is so clear that a word only in reply is needed. There can be no doubt that under ordinary circumstances it is the duty of a pastor to visit and labor with those under his charge who are straying from their righteousness, before the line of excommunication is drawn. It is the duty not only of the pastor, but of every Christian, to labor where there is opportunity to reclaim backsliders and wanderers—a duty too often neglected. Then there should be care that the offender be approached, not as an enemy, but as a brother beloved. Kindness, meekness, patience, forbearance, should always be in exercise. By this it is meant that they should be left alone in their sins, but that they should be labored with as the gospel requires. There is a wide difference between neglect and a patient performance of duty. Never let the two be confounded. The one may ruin the soul—the other, under the blessing of God, may be a means of its salvation.

COSBY RIOTS.—The commissioners under the act of the legislature of Maryland to provide for the removal of the colored people from the city of Baltimore, have made the following awards:

Beverly Johnson	\$19,000 00
U. B. Moore & L. Hollingsworth	13,325 93
Evans T. Elliott	4,747 55
Eleazar Bond	1,643 44
John Glenn	37,270 65
Elizabeth Patterson	430 00
J. J. Audubon	130 90
Wm. L. Finley	912 75

Maryland, in making towns and cities where riots occur responsible for the damage done, has set an example worthy to be imitated by every State in the Union, by every government in the world. We heartily commend the consideration of this subject to the attention of the next legislature of Vermont.

Western Currency.—A subscriber and agent in Indiana inquires whether Western currency will be taken in payment for the Telegraph. We answer, yes, if it be forwarded soon, so that it can be turned into the hands of Western emigrants.—Notes on prominent banks would of course be preferred.

ORDAINED.

At Irasburgh, Aug. 17, Charles R. Kellum, late of Hamilton Theological Institution. Reading of Scripture and prayer by brother Jonathan Baldwin of Barnston, L. C.—Sermon by brother John Ide of Hinesburgh—ordaining prayer by brother Silas Davison of Passumpsic—charge by brother Simon Fletcher of Coventry—hand of fellowship by brother Aaron Angier of Waterbury—concluding prayer by brother Ide—hymn and benediction by the ordained. Brother Kellum is going on a mission among the Creek Indians, West of Missouri.

At Messena, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. August 14, brother William E. Locke was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry by ordination. Sermon by brother Dodge of Fort Covington—prayer by brother Cheney of Vermont—charge by brother Green of Parishville—hand of fellowship by brother Case of Malone—hymn and benediction by the ordained.

BENJAMIN LUNDY'S PAPER.—The National Inquirer and Constitutional Advocate of Universal Liberty.—The first two numbers are received. It is published weekly, in Philadelphia, on a fine imperial sheet, at two dollars per annum, half-yearly in advance. The mechanical execution is admirable. The reading matter is what might be expected from Benjamin Lundy—out upon slavery, war, and other sins which distract and destroy human society. We shall give extracts in future, as we have room.—It is our fervent prayer that friend Lundy may be spared, and that he may pursue as he has now begun, until war is unknown, and jubilee is sung by every slave.

P. S. We are not to suppose that the qualifying word, "Constitutional," in the title, is designed to imply that any other of the numerous advocates of universal liberty is unconstitutional?

PASSTON (England) TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.—Where this welcome monthly visitor comes from, we have not yet ascertained, but presume it to be a favor from the friends

of the cause in Albany. The last three numbers have been received regularly. Come from what source they may, their continuance is solicited, with the promise that they shall not lie unused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Middlebury Free Press.

Characteristic. The Vermont Chronicle styles the slight disorder which occurred in Boston a few weeks since, in consequence of an attempt to seize two colored women as slaves, and which was the result of an innocent mistake—"an outrage." The facts are simply these. Two colored women were brought as passengers from the south in a vessel by Capt. Eldridge. Being informed by one Turner of Baltimore, a colonizationist that they would be claimed as slaves, the Captain, contrary to law, detained them on board the vessel. Through the interposition of S. E. Sewall, Esq., an amiable man and warm philanthropist, the women were brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Captain had a right to detain them. After argument by the counsel, Chief Justice Shaw expressed the opinion that they must be discharged—whereupon the women, supposing they were at liberty, and fearing lest Turner, the colonization slave catcher, should seize upon them and deprive them of their birthright, made haste to escape. In effecting their object, they were assisted by their colored friends, who also supposed that the court had given them leave to depart. The Transcript states on the authority of the Chief Justice himself, that "they were *virtually discharged*," although the Judge had not concluded his remarks, and no record had been made of his decision. In their hurry to escape the chains of slavery, which the colonizationist Turner was watching for an opportunity to fasten upon them, they were the innocent cause of some slight disorder, which the Chronicle with its usual recklessness of truth in all matters relating to slavery, styles "an outrage." The Chronicle will have it that every minister and Christian who patronizes the Liberator is *reponsible* for every word and sentiment which it contains. We should like to ask if the same rule is to be applied to the Chronicle and its patrons? If so, some ministers and ecclesiastical associations will have a heavy account to settle; for no paper in the land has more studiously misrepresented the principles and measures of Abolitionists than the Chronicle. It is fast losing the confidence of the public, and many who formerly patronized it, now seek religious information through a purer channel.

When a Christian brother, a preacher of the gospel, was prevented by a lawless rabble from opening his mouth for the Jubilee in the village of Windsor, the Chronicle was mute, but now, when a little tumult occurs in the Court House in Boston, in consequence of an attempt by a colonizationist to seize two colored women and drag them into slavery, the Chronicle cries out in the language of the profligate pro-slavery presses of the country—"AN OUTRAGE!" O, shame!

From the Emancipator.

LETTER FROM MR. BIRNEY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10, 1836.
Dear Brother—You will have learned by this time the full extent of the late assault on the Philanthropist office. The accounts in the Cincinnati Gazette are, in the main, and with trifling exceptions, correct. On the Friday before, I set off in the afternoon for Hillsboro', 55 miles east of this, to attend a long-standing appointment to assist in forming a County Society. By the way we did so, on Monday, 1st August, beginning with 169 members. I did not hear any thing distinctly of the demolition of our office, &c. till I came, on Tuesday night, on my return to within 14 miles of Cincinnati. I rose up about 1 o'clock, being on horseback, and came on to town, which I reached a little after daylight. I had but little idea of the personal malignity of the mobocrats against myself. It is confidently asserted that I could not have entered town by the way I did, had it been at the usual hour when the people were generally out of bed—but that I would have been instantly seized and lynched. However, I reached my own house without impediment, where I remained till some time in the afternoon, when our friends, that I had an opportunity of seeing, thinking it altogether unsafe for me to remain in town, more especially at night, I left town for the house of a friend about five miles from the city. Here I remained till Saturday afternoon, preparing an exposition of late events, &c. for the Executive committee. I have been here since.

What strange times are we fallen on to be sure! That, in the state of Ohio, a man who has been brought up in the midst of slavery, and professes to know its evils, should be threatened with degrading inflictions, cruel whippings and death, for speaking and writing about them!

The reaction here is not what it ought to be; but there is some. In the country, so far as its temper is to be judged of from the papers, it is very decisive against the mobocrats. Our printer will, in a few days, commence suit against the very tallest of the aristocrats, to recover damages for his loss. Already are they wincing and becoming sore under it. Hammond of the Gazette is doing nobly.

So far as we have heard from our Anti-Slavery friends in Ohio, they seem roused up to a virtuous indignation. Thus far our Executive Committee have acted in such a way as to secure their confidence, and to deserve the respect of all.

We had removed all our books, &c. from the Depository, except a few, before

the onset. Those that were there were not destroyed but carried off. Yesterday, I was informed, that a mobster who had pocketed Jay's Inquiry, declared he had read it, and if that contained our doctrines, he also was an abolitionist.

Another. A family, consisting of a father and his wife, and a son and his wife, in some way got possession of an *Address to Females*, published I believe in the Philanthropist. They are all converted to abolitionism.

The *break up* circulated our publications through the city better than we could have done it.

Our Executive Committee have appointed four new agents here—one a Methodist. I trust they will all accept, at least for a short time. The Methodist Conference debate is working admirably for the cause here.

A *Fact*. Just at the time the Philanthropist was mowed, I received a very polite letter from a Judge in the far South, sending his name as a subscriber, and considering the side he was on, a well-written article in answer to one of the editorials in the Philanthropist. He spoke in his letter in the most reasonable manner of the necessity of argument, *pro* and *con*, on such an important subject.

Yours in sorrow and in joy,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

TEXAS.—It is with feelings of the most patriotic satisfaction we record the firm stand at length taken by the president of the United States against any violation of the obligations of neutrality on the part of this country towards Mexico. Gen. Gaines recently called on the four S. W. States for 10,000 volunteers, for the avowed object of entering the disputed territory. Governor Cannon of Tennessee, communicated the requisition to General Jackson, now at the Hermitage, Nashville, who promptly expressed his disapprobation of the step, and countermanded the order. He says in his letter to Governor C.

"To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it, would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights. The obligation of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principle which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that republic. So long as Mexico fulfills her duties to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any action on the part of the government of the United States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the government and laws, whatever may be their character and form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing anything which can authorize the suspicion that our government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct."

In a letter to Governor Morehead of Kentucky, he says:

Regarding the reasons assigned by Gen. Gaines as not consistent with the relations which we have maintained with Mexico, since the existence of the civil war in Texas, or with those which it is our duty and wish to cultivate with that government, as long as it observes good faith and friendship in its intercourse with the United States, I feel myself called on to inform you that that requisition has not received my approbation, and that I trust, if the men called for have been brought into the field, you will forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Government in respect to any other requisition for the militia.

General Gaines was notified that 1,000 volunteers in Arkansas, and 1,000 in Missouri, had received orders to be organized and held in readiness for one year's service, should the emergency arise making their employment necessary on the frontier now commanded by him. This circumstance makes the present requisition of Gen. Gaines still more unaccountable, particularly as it is believed that our western frontier is now tranquil.

Under these circumstances, you will please cause the troops called for by the requisition in question, if they have been raised, to be discharged. They will be paid as soon as an appropriation by Congress can be obtained for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

From Zion's Herald.

TEA. The following information respecting the manufacture of Tea in China, and the mode of preparing it for the table, is extracted from a letter from an American merchant at Canton, to a friend in N. York:

All Green Teas are cured with Prussian blue, to give them a good color, and are therefore considered by the Chinese as partially poisoned. No class of the Chinese use any description of green tea, except to sell, neither do any foreigners who have resided any length of time in the country. The best and highest priced green teas, however, are tinged with but very little Prussian blue, whilst the cheaper kinds are muh alloyed with this ingredient. I can confirm this, from having witnessed the manufacture of teas for the last three years in this empire.

The great cause of temperance is making stock still progress at the present time; and unless something more is done than passing resolutions, we fear it will take a retrograde course.—*Bap. Regr.*

We are a little apprehensive that the above remark was caused by some slight feeling of disappointment in regard to the course in which the cause has moved the last two years. Brother Beebe, as we recollect, has been much afraid of ultraism in the cause, and now that the utmost ultraism is unanimously established by the grand continental convention, he thinks the cause is standing stock-still. What would you have done, brother, that is not done? What are you willing to do, that tea-totallers are not willing to help? Go ahead.—*N. Y. Evan.*

Profitable concern.—We received a letter last week, postage unpaid, 12 1-2 cents,

requesting the discontinuance of a paper; as we have as large profits arising from this kind of business as will satisfy our inordinate love of money, we would thank our friends to mail a paper directed to the N. H. Baptist Register, Concord, with the name and town of any person who wishes to discontinue, written on the margin of the paper.—*N. H. Baptist Regr.*

The Colored Traveler.—Extract of a letter from a colored gentleman traveling to the west, dated Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 11—

"I have met with good treatment at every place on my journey, even better than what I expected under present circumstances. I will relate an incident that took place on board the steamboat, which will give you an idea of the kind of treatment with which I have met. When I took the boat at Erie, it being rainy and somewhat disagreeable, I took a cabin passage, to which the captain had not the least objection. When dinner was announced, I intended to go to the first table, but the captain called me to take a seat. I accordingly did, and was called upon to carve a large saddle of beef which was before me. I performed according to the best of my ability. No one of the company manifested any objection or seemed in any way dissatisfied with my performance."—*Logan's Spectator.*

Whiskey Distilleries.—The number of these establishments has a good deal increased in this city and neighborhood within a few years, stimulated by the high price of the business. In New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey city, are fifteen distilleries, at which are consumed not less than 10,000 bushels of corn and rye daily, or three millions of bushels yearly.—*Journal of Com.*

At the rate of six miles an hour, the usual speed of the N. York, a vessel could pass from the shores of Great Britain to the coast of America in less than eight days, about the same space of time that was usually requisite, previous to the year 1827, when Mr. Fulton brought the invention of steamboats into practical use, for a passage on the Hudson river, from this city to the city of Albany.

The probability of regular trips being made within the above time, in less than three years, is now passed beyond a doubt; and in the progress of negotiations, even this time, when a newspaper is so incredibly short for traveling the transportation, the distance of three thousand miles, may be considerably lessened by still greater improvements.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Mexico.—Of her whole population, estimated at the present time to be about eight millions, not more than one-fourth of so large a portion, consist of civilized whites of European blood called *Creoles*. What are called *Mestizos*, mixed Spanish and Indian blood, constitute another fourth.—There are several hundred thousand *Zambos*, or those of Indian and African descent; about one hundred thousand negroes and the remainder, nearly one-half of the entire population, are native Indians.

DESPATCH.—Passing the Bible Society's printing office the other day, we were surprised to hear the customary sound of the steam engine and the host of Mr. Easton's presses in full play. Our readers will recollect that on the 20th of July, less than five weeks ago, this building was on fire from top to bottom, every floor, door and window burnt, and only saved from total consumption by the unexampled efforts of the firemen. We are glad the works are again in order for printing Bibles.—*Id.*

More good news—France in tenacity.—On inquiry at the Treasury Department, we learn that all the money received in France on the four first instalments of the treaty has reached this country; and that soon as the net proceeds can be ascertained, the residue net paid out last May, will be paid to the claimants at the several places, of which public notice will in a few days be officially given.—*Globe.*

The New-York Daily Advertiser contains the following in relation to slaughtering dogs in that city:

Dogs. Since the Corporation ordinance relative to these animals, came into operation up to Thursday noon, no less a number than 3,000 have been put to death. There are still 10,000 living dogs, remaining in this city, so that there is yet more work to be done, in this lucrative business.

There died lately in a miserable garret in Paris, a single woman, named Leveque, aged 71, who had been a long time on the list of the indigent who received relief. As no relations came forward, the officers took possession of her effects, and when they were examined there was found, in old stockings and rags, money to the amount of 14,000 francs. A remarkable instance of the life of that public being whose despicable parsimony prompts them to hoard up so miserably, the very means that nature so sternly requires for its support.

Effects of the Emancipation act.

The English papers contain the returns of exports from several of their West India Islands, which exhibit a considerable increase, instead of the diminution which was feared in their products. It is the opinion of many of the most intelligent persons interested in West-India property, that the negroes are quite as valuable to them as they were while held as slaves, and that the indemnity money they received was clear gain.

Revenue of Boston.—The revenue that accrued in Boston during the last month was \$512,300. The amount accrued during the same time last year, was \$362,000; increase \$150,300.

Shocking accident.—Eighteen persons were injured and several killed at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C. by the explosion of a cannon which had been filled with bricks, rammed down upon the cartridge, and fired in honor of a political triumph!

Farmers of the north, look at this!—Toast drunk at Columbia, S. C.—TEXAS! If I want to our government as a state, it will prove an invaluable acquisition to the southern states, and their domestic institutions.

The broom corn speculation in Massachusetts, bids fair to run as high this season as it did the last. A week or two since, speculators were offering fifty dollars an acre for the growing brush. Sales of brush have since been made at eleven and twelve cents, in Hadley and its vicinity.

Benjamin Farnsworth, principal of the New-Hampshire Literary and Theological Institution, has been elected president of the Georgetown college in Kentucky.

By the saving in of a sand bank at Niagara, 6 boys were killed; 4 were ultimately recovered, but 2 were crushed to death.

The Washington Globe says, the third instalment of the Neapolitan Indemnity was punctually paid at Naples when due; and that a part of it has already arrived in this country in gold, and the remainder is expected by the next packets.

A fight between a Porpoise and an Alligator.—A few days ago, some gentlemen standing on the shore at St. Andrew's bay, had an opportunity of witnessing a singular contest between a porpoise and a large alligator. The combat lasted about half an hour, at the end of which time the alligator gave in, and soon floated on shore in a dying condition. He was found to have been literally bruised to death by the strokes which the porpoise was seen to inflict upon him with his tail.

The Court of Cassation, in France, has decided that the mother of a young man killed in a duel, can sustain an action for damages.

There are 900,000 Roman Catholics in Switzerland, possessing 127 convents and 1 hospital. There are about 3000 monks and nuns.

The Bavarian Government has sent a circular to the different authorities of the country, directing them to even themselves in procuring as far as it is in their power, the people from emigration. Within the last four months no fewer than two hundred families have left Bavaria for America.

Ten millions of volumes are printed in Germany every year—and there are more than 500,000 men who have written at least one volume each.

After 30 years' negotiation, a company has been formed at Paris to supply that city with water. The capital is 40 millions of francs.

From the first to the fourteenth of July the receipts for tolls on the Erie canal are greater this year than last by the sum of \$12,538.—*Albany Argus.*

The Small Pox prevails to an alarming extent in the second and fourth wards, New-York.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad in June and July were ninety thousand dollars.

Niagara Falls. The sales at Niagara Falls, being only a small part of the property intended to be sold, brought the first two days \$112,000.

The French government give £130,000 per annum to the encouragement of literature.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

A clean people.—Over 137 millions of pounds of hard soap are annually made in England; in Scotland but 10 millions.

The Railroad between Troy and Saratoga is now in such complete order, that the distance is readily accomplished, including stops and detentions, in less than two hours.

Cheap Lard. In Mott's, turkeys are selling at five dollars a piece, and milk at one dollar a gallon!

Mr. Hope, son of an opulent Amsterdam banker, (an American, we believe,) is about to marry the daughter of Napoleon's deceased favorite general, Count Rapp.

It is stated that the revenue collected at our Custom House during the last two quarters, is upwards of nine millions of dollars.—*N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

The Bunker Hill Aurora says, that measures were taken one day last week to ascertain the amount of one day's travel over Warren bridge. The result was as follows: Chaises, 733; Wagons, 102; Teams, 415; Coaches, 18; Horses, 120; Passengers, 3984! The amount of toll at the usual rates, would have been \$252, 60.

The notorious Robinson tried for the murder of Ellen Jewett.—As we passed the residence of his father, Durham, Conn. inquiries were made respecting him and his family. There were those on hand who had known him from a child and his father many years. It was stated that his father was an infidel and also his grandfather; both had done much to spread infidel sentiments in the town; and that his father, in reply to a request to allow his son to attend a Sabbath school, said, HE HAD RATHER HIS SON WOULD GO TO A MOORIAL THAN TO A SABBATH SCHOOL. Did not God take that miserable father at his word? It was stated that young Robinson was a ruffian from his childhood. This is the low-lived, ruffian-hearted, debauched, polluted young man, whom the licentious and time-serving editors of New-York, have decked out as a most interesting, persecuted, accomplished gentleman!—*N. E. Spectator.*

NOTICES.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN VERMONT.—Time and Place of Meeting. The Danville and Shafsbury Associations held their anniversaries in June. The others are to be held as follows:

Union river, at Johnson, 1st Wed. in Sept.
Fairfield, " Georgia, 3d "
Barre, " Bethel, " "
Adison, " Bristol, 3d "
Windham, " Wardsboro' 31 "
Woodstock, " N. Springfield, 4th "
Vermont, " Poultney, 1st Wed. in Oct.

Brother Luther Smith is authorized to act as agent for the Telegraph in Bridport.

Brother Luther Cole has removed from Enosburgh to Montgomery, and wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.

The foregoing would have appeared sooner but for having been mislaid.

A PROTRACTED MEETING will be held by the Weybridge and Newhaven Baptist church, commencing September 11. Ministering brethren from abroad are solicited to make their arrangements so as to be with and help us. J. K. WRIGHT. 45. eop:5w.

Addison County Baptist Association meets on the third Wednesday of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. We hope that Brethren appointed to attend by corresponding Associations will not fail in their attendance, and that as many others will attend as can make it convenient so to do. B. CARPENTER.

Subscribers to the funds of the Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution, are hereby informed that the subscriber will attend the meetings of the Addison County & Vermont Associations for the purpose of giving opportunity for all such subscribers to forward their money with the least possible trouble and expense. It is believed that every person taking any interest in the prosperity of the Seminary, must by this time, be well aware of the importance of meeting all such subscriptions promptly, and that no one will fail to embrace the present favorable opportunity to liquidate all such demands. GEO. PALMER, Agent. Brandon, August 19, 1836.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

A. Corey	\$1.50	A. Case	1.00
A. Fay	1.80	Wm. Hurd	2.00
H. B. Dodge	2.00	Timothy Squire	1.00
H. Miner	2.00	N. S. Royce,	1.00

DIED.

In Orwell, August 24, Simeon Spaulding of Leicester, formerly of Orwell.
In Whiting, August 26, by drowning in a cistern, Betsey Helen, only child of Benjamin and Betsey Woodard, aged about four years.

LADIES'

Boarding and Day School.

Misses AGNES POWELL, LAURA CRANE, AND JANE POWELL.

RESPECTFULLY announce to parents and guardians in Middlebury and neighborhood, that it is their intention to commence a SEMINARY, for young ladies, on Monday, the 5th of September next, at the house of Mr. Powell (formerly occupied by Mrs. Willard,) near the College, where the strictest attention will be given to the Education, Health and Morals of young Ladies entrusted to their care.

TUITION.

Common English Studies, per qtr.	\$3.50
Higher "	4.50
French and Latin, each, "	2.00
Music, including use of Piano, "	10.00
Guitar, "	"
Singing, "	"

Arrangements have been made for accommodating a limited number of boarders in the establishment, at \$1.75 per week, exclusive of washing and fuel.
Middlebury, August 20, 1836.

FIRE!—FIRE!

THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors, on all notes in force, on the following days, to wit:

Dec. 7, 1835, 1-4 of 1 per cent.
" 20, " 1-2 "
Jan. 6, 1836, 1-4 "
Feb. 10, " 3-4 "
March 6, " 1-2 "
May 10, " 1-4 "
June 15, " 1-2 "

Making 3 per cent assessment for the year; said per centage to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsement, and to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 19th day of October, 1836. An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward their assessments then are referred to the 8th section of the act attached to each policy for the consequences.

By order of the Directors.
CALVIN JAY KEITH, Treasurer.

Montpelier, Aug. 20, 1836 49:3

The printers of each weekly newspaper in this state are requested to publish the above notice three weeks successively and forward their bills by the members of the legislature for payment.

Vt. Lit. & Sci. INSTITUTION

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 15th inst. and will continue 15 weeks. The services of approved teachers are secured.

Miss M. L. PUTNAM will take the direct charge of the female department. Particular attention will be given to the CLASS OF TEACHERS.

Tuition, three or four dollars, per quarter, according to the studies. In the advanced department, \$5. Board at the Institution, \$1.17 per week.

CARLETON PARKER, Principal.

Brandon, Aug. 1836. 46.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day relinquished to my son Oliver S. Gibson, a minor, his time during his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

OLIVER GIBSON.
Goshen, Aug. 25th 1836. 49:3w.